IN THE SPECIFICAION

Please amend the specification as follows:

Insert the following paragraph to page 1, between line 7 and line 8:

NE.

This application is a divisional of U.S. Patent Application Serial No. 09/122,565 filed on July 24, 1998.

Replace the paragraph on page 3, between line 12 and line 21, with:

B1

In at least one mobile communication system, however, a user station can establish initial communication using the same channel used for transmitting bearer traffic. For example, a system in which a user station can establish communication by exchanging control traffic messages in a particular communication channel (e.g., a time slot of a time frame), and thereafter use the same channel (time slot) for bearer traffic, is described in U.S. Patent 6,088,590, which is assigned to the assignee of the present invention, and hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

Replace the paragraph on page 4, between line 4 and line 11, with:

B2 cont

In some mobile communication systems, the user station plays a larger role in handoff. An example of such a system is generally described in U.S. Patent 6,088,590, previously incorporated herein by reference. In at least one embodiment disclosed therein, the user station not only determines when

B2 Cont'd

to hand off, but also takes steps to initiate a hand off from its current base station to a different base station.

Replace the paragraph on page 12, between line 16 and line 27, with:

The communication system may also be based on a GSM network interconnection. Figure 2A is a diagram of a communication system architecture showing such an interconnection. In the communication system shown in Fig. 2A, the base stations 104 may connect to a GSM mobile switching center 112 through a GSM "A" interface. The "A" interface may be incorporated in base station controllers 105 and in intelligent base stations 107. Features and functionality of GSM may be passed to and from the base stations 104 over the "A" interface in a manner that is transparent to the end user (i.e., user stations 102). The GSM mobile switching center 112 may connect to a PSTN or to other networks, as indicated in Fig. 2A.

B3

Replace the paragraph on page 15, between line 6 and line 17, with:

In some embodiments, a user station 102 may communicate in more than one time slot 302 in each time frame 301, so as to support an increased data rate. Similarly, in some embodiments, a user station 102 may periodically skip time frames 301 and communicate in some subset of all time frames 301 (e.g., every other time frame 301, or every fourth time frame 301), so as to support a reduced data rate where a full speed communication link is not necessary. Further information about an exemplary TDMA system supporting variable

B4 Cont'd

B4 Cont'd

data rates as described above may be found in U.S. Patent 6,088,590, previously incorporated herein by reference.

Replace the paragraph on page 17, between line 8 and line 11, with:

B5

Further details regarding time frame structures (including virtual time slots) may be found in U.S. Patent 6,005,856, hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

Replace the paragraph on page 20, between line 10 and line 15, with:

B6

Further details regarding means for establishing communication (particularly spread spectrum communication) in a TDMA system may be found in U.S. Patent 5,455,822 and in U.S. Patent 6,088,590, both of which are hereby incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

Replace the paragraph on page 45, between line 18 and line 20, with:

B7

The base station 104 sends a Set Service (CT-SET) control traffic message to the user station 102 when the base station 104 wishes to change the characteristics of over-the-air service.

Replace the paragraph on page 55, between line 19 and line 30, with:

B8 Cont'd

An exemplary message flow diagram for processing a call originating from the network and terminating at a user station 102 is shown in Fig. 10. In Fig. 10, messages are shown

abstractly by arrows, similar to Fig. 9, between a user station 102 (abbreviated "MS") and a base station 104 (abbreviated "BS"), between the base station 104 and a base station controller 105 (abbreviated "BSC"), and between the base station controller 105 and a mobile switching center 112 (abbreviated "MSC"). Control traffic messages between the user station 102 and the base station 104 are typically preceded by the initials "CT" in Fig. 10. The steps numbered 1 through 33 associated with the arrows appearing in Fig. 10 are explained below:

38 cont'd

Replace the paragraph between page 62, line 24, and page 63, line 5, with:

39

Figures 11A-11C and 12A-12B are message flow diagrams for an intra-cluster handover and an inter-cluster handover, respectively. These message flow diagrams may be explained with reference to Fig. 19, which illustrates a particular deployment of base station clusters. In Fig. 19, a mobile switching center 120 is connected to a plurality of base station controllers 105 (also referred to as cluster controllers). Each base station controller 105 is in turn connected to a plurality of base stations 104. The base stations 104 are organized into logical groups of clusters 121, such that each cluster 121 of base stations 104 is connected to a single base station controller 105. A cluster 121 of base stations 104 need not be geographically adjacent; rather, the cluster 121 comprises a logical group of base stations 104 regardless of their geographical proximity.

Replace the paragraph on page 88, between line 11 and line 26, with:

As an example, a user station 102 may be set to operate on a plurality of frequencies between 1850 and 1990 MHz, with the frequencies separated in 625 kHz steps. Each user station 102 may be equipped with a frequency synthesizer that may be programmed to allow reception and/or transmission on any one of the plurality of frequencies. If the user station 102 operates solely in a licensed PCS band (e.g., 1850 MHz to 1990 MHz), the programmable frequency steps may be in 5 MHz increments, in which case the first channel may be centered at 1852.5 MHz, the next at 1857.5 MHz, and so on. If operating in the isochronous band between 1920 and 1930 MHz, the first channel may be centered at 1920.625 MHz, and the channel spacing may be 1.25 MHz across the remainder of the isochronous band. The user stations 102 may or may not be configured to operate in the 1910 to 1920 MHz band, which at present is set apart in the United States for asynchronous unlicensed devices.

B10

Replace the paragraph on page 88, between line 27 and line 30, with:

Further information regarding dual-mode and/or dual-band communication is set forth in U.S. Patent 5,790,587, hereby incorporated by reference as if set forth fully herein.

B11

Replace the paragraph between page 88, line 31, and page 89, line 11, with:

In one embodiment, a communication protocol provides channel information to a base station to select an antenna for

B12 cont